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of age and is a lecturer in mechanical engineering in the Municipal Technical Institute, and in Queen's University, Belfast, England. The experiments were carried out in a systematic way in séances held in the medium's home. Scientific apparatus was freely used, and the desires of the medium's "controls," whom the author regards as discarnate persons, were faithfully followed. The author, however, frankly prefers the discovery of the laws of physical phenomena to the attempt to prove the identity of séance personalities. In the reviewer's opinion this is an important field. Since the phenomena are apparently reproducible, and since the "new matter" and the "new energy" seem to be dependent upon the medium's body, and especially her nervous system, the next step should be verification by physiologists and experimental psychologists whom the author should associate with him in his further researches. And, certainly, protection in the services of a master of legerdemain should also be secured.

J. E. COOVER.

STANFORD UNIVERSITY.

Echo Personalities. FRANK WATTS. London: George Unwin and Allen; New York: The Macmillan Company. 1918. Pp. 111.

In the five chapters making up this little book the author essays to estimate the value, for educational practise, of recent developments in the field of abnormal psychology. "Echo personalities" are those forms of human behavior which are but the echoes of authentic personality—the crowd, the psychopathic subject, the mental defective.

In a running account the author applies to the work of the teacher, and others dealing with children, various suggestions derived from his reading of Tarde, LeBon, Baldwin, Trotter, McDougall, Janet, Freud, Jung, Binet, Seguin, Itard, Montessori and others. The chapters were written in the field, during free moments of military service, which perhaps accounts for the general survey character of the book.

It would be a wholesome task if each teacher should occasionally undertake in this manner to review, summarize and apply the results of the general reading of non-pedagogical literature. Such an enterprise fixes and organizes one's knowledge of the books read, and prepares the way for original thinking. The products would not often be striking, and the conclusions would often be commonplace or even platitudinous. But occasional reviews, written with such understanding as that shown by the author of *Echo Personalities*, would themselves represent much more than echoes. They

would serve, as does the present book, to introduce the young and the unreflective to valuable fields of reading and thought, and to provide the general reader with a summary of the detailed technical material.

H. L. HOLLINGWORTH.

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY.

JOURNALS AND NEW BOOKS

REVUE DE MÉTAPHYSIQUE ET DE MORALE. Janvier-Mars, 1920. Owing to the increased cost of publication the *Revue* is now appearing once every three months instead of two. *Les facteurs Kantiens de la philosophie allemande, de la fin du XVIII^e siècle et du commencement du XIX^e*. (*Suite et à suivre*) (pp. 1-25): V. DELBOS.—Continuing his exposition of how the German idealists in forming their systems were in large part developing suggestions contained in Kant's critical philosophy, M. Delbos here treats the following points: (1) Kant's relation to the view that a philosophy must be a unified system ordering the totality of knowledge under a single, first principle; (2) Kant's relation to the various descriptions of this first principle given by Reinhold, Maimon, Beck, and Fichte. The latter's description of the first principle as absolute ego is especially considered, and found to be consistent with Kantianism. *Le point de vue neuro-biologique dans l'œuvre de M. Bergson et les données actuelles de la science* (pp. 27-70): R. MOURGUE.—In describing the relation between mind and body as one of "solidarity" rather than "parallelism," and especially in viewing the brain as primarily an apparatus for regulating and conducting movements, Bergson initiated a criticism of psycho-physical parallelism, and of the traditional psychological atomism with its doctrine of "centers of association." Bergson's criticism is made from a biologic point of view, and is supported by the most recent researches in neuro-psychiatry. A great part of the author's evidence for this conclusion is derived from studies of aphasia, and is directed against attempts to assign psychic elements to localized seats in the brain. The article contains a wealth of references to psychiatric literature, and there is an extensive bibliography attached. *Durkheim*. (*Suite et à suivre*) (pp. 71-112): G. DAVY.—II. His work. Durkheim's conviction that morals must be based on a scientific study of human society led him to investigate the nature of a true science of sociology. Its method must be the same as in any other science, as objective and as free from all "metaphysical